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DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice, that a general Meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1854—being Tuesday of County Court week—for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention, for the nomination of a Democratic Candidate for Governor. It will also devote upon the meeting to consider the organization of the party in this County, with reference to the August elections for Governor and Members of the Legislature.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as it is important that the whole matter should fully and fairly be considered and decided upon.

January 6, 1854.

To Printers.

We wish to employ a good Compositor, of steady and industrious habits. A permanent situation, and fair wages, payable invariably every week, will be given one that will suit.

Nebraska Territory.

The fact cannot be concealed, that the discussion of the bill, or bills, for the organization of a territory, or of territories, to be formed out of that portion of the public domain lying West of the State of Missouri, is likely to give rise to great and general excitement, if not to a renewal of the sectional agitation which convulsed the country in 1850. It certainly bids fair to re-open many of the questions supposed to have been set at rest by the series of measures then enacted, and usually referred to under the general name of "The Compromise." The difficulty arises from the fact that this territory is part of that ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana, and lies north of the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, above which line slavery is prohibited by the act of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise. The following clause being inserted into the bill providing for the admission of Missouri into the Union as a State:

"That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and hereby is, prohibited forever."

The first bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, was for the organization of one territory, under the name of Nebraska, and providing that at the proper time, it should be admitted into the Union as a State, with such constitution on the subject of slavery as its people might choose to adopt. To this it was objected, that as by this the Missouri Compromise was not expressly repealed, it would have the effect of excluding slave property during the whole time of its existence as a territory, and of course act as a prohibition against slavery in the formation of a State constitution, since slaveholders would be virtually excluded from any participation in the deliberations upon that subject, by the exclusion of their property from the territory. To meet this, Mr. Douglas, on the 23d, brought in a new bill, providing for the organization of two territories—the Southern one to be called Kansas, and the Northern, Nebraska—and declaring the Missouri Compromise "inoperative" in the following words, which declare—

"That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory, as elsewhere in the United States, except in so far as they may be inconsistent with the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6th, 1820, which was suspended by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measure, and is declared inoperative."

In which is stated the ground for declaring the Missouri Compromise inoperative, namely: "That it was suspended by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly known as the Compromise Measures." And, indeed, if the measures of 1850 possessed any merit at all, or were in any degree entitled to be regarded as a final settlement, which the South could at all accept, or which could have any efficacy in preventing a recurrence of the excitement and bitterness of that stormy period, it must have been in the establishment of the principle with respect to the Territories, that, in all cases thereafter, the question of slavery or no slavery should be removed from the halls of Congress and left to be disposed of at the free choice of the people to be affected by it. The extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific, which the South would willingly have taken in 1850, was rendered impossible by the irregularities and general intrigues which forced California in as one free State, both North and South of that line, although too large for any due distribution of power; and, although the Southern portion—had a just and necessary division been made—would, in all human probability, have been formed into a slave State, it cannot now be regarded as in operation. But the "wallowing" from the New York Express, allows the eleven-foot of a good many very good compromisers at the North to be seen, while, at the same time, it explains the motives which instigate Free Soilism at the North to insist so clamorously upon the maintenance of the Missouri Compromise:

The real practical question is, by whom is Nebraska first to be settled? Beyond all question first by the slave holding people of Missouri, who have been known to send thousands to emigrate there, as soon as Congress repealed the non-intercourse Indian act, which now forbids emigration to and settlement in, lands occupied by Indians with whom we have treaties, as we have (thirty treaties in number, we believe,) with the Indians, now occupying Nebraska. But for these acts of Congress, long ago, the slave emigration to Missouri would have overrun and occupied the best part of this territory; and, in point of fact, the officers of the United States, with the army of the United States, have for years past alone prevented their doing it. We have no doubt that Nebraska, thrown open, would have 10,000 slaves in it from Missouri within a year after the act of Congress was generally known in Missouri. The owners of these slaves will be the people to make the State Constitution, and to create the State Government, and can we have any sort of a doubt what kind of a constitution they would create?

The Northern men who voted for the incorporation of New Mexico and Utah, generally, though not all, voted for it under the rule of the common law, and, as most of them believed the settled law, that slavery having been positively abolished by Mexican statute here in New Mexico and Utah, it could not be carried there but by positive enactment of law. In point of fact, they reasoned, "we have already a law which says that slavery shall not be carried there; and a non-slaveholding people will frame a non-slaveholding constitution. Further, it is known by the record, that the Mormon people of Utah have religious objections to slavery, and that the holding of slaves is against the Mormon Bible;—and it is easy to see, will be very evident in Nebraska, after a positive repeal of the slavery restriction act of 1820."

This New York Express is edited by Mr. Brooks, who was a member of Congress in 1850, and is a fair specimen of such denunciations! of course Brooks opposes Mr. Douglas's bill.

There is much cry and little wool at the North—Great talk is made about plighted faith and all that. There will be backsliding on a very extensive scale, among those who have been vainly their affection for the South; but for that, the bill, we think, will pass. We have the chances are more that we think to one that it will pass. The influence of the administration, as well as of such great lights of the party as Cass and Douglas, will be cast in its favor. We shall see sights!

COMMERCIAL BANK.—A dividend of six per cent. out of the profits of the last half year has been declared by this Bank; besides appropriating two per cent. to the contingent fund. The Bank has been doing a fine business.—Commercial.

We take the following elegant morsel from the New York Tribune of the 27th, as a specimen of the complimentary language employed by what the Editor chooses to denominate the "Whig and Free-soil parties at the North," towards the Congress at Washington, and the people of the South, generally speaking. It is worthy of graver attention than either its style or reasoning (for of the latter it has none) would entitle it to, when it is borne in mind that the Tribune is, to a great extent, still the real organ of these parties, and the exponent of the views of Mr. Seward, the gentleman whom the excessive devotion of the "Hards" has placed in office as Senator from New York for six years to come:

THE RASCALS AT WASHINGTON.—If the traitorous scamps at Washington who, in a spirit no worthier than that which animated Judas Iscariot, are plotting the surrender to Slavery of the free territory west of the Mississippi, believe that a majority of the North would cease to sustain the movement, they would instantly cease their clamor, and skulk back, and we should have no more about it.

But they have adopted the belief that the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, and the triumphant election of Frank Pierce, have taken all the spirit out of the North, and that the mass of the voters are now ready to wink at any party iniquity, and sustain any party measure, whatever its enormity.

We are not sure it is worth while to attempt to remove this impression. These deliberate violators of solemn compacts, these vagabond repudiators of obligations the most sacred, deserve to be roasted by the fires of the hottest public indignation. They ought to have the full benefit of the verdict of an aroused and indignant constituency, and be hung upon the gallows of public opprobrium. Yet in mercy to the culprits, who are thus provoking the incensed judgment of an outraged community, we will briefly state what position may be expected in the Free States to the infamous proposal to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and thus expose the rotten foundations of their logic.

There has been no time during the last seven years when the Whig and Free Soil parties have not been in a cle r majority in nearly all the Northern States. The only ground upon which any doubt can be thrown on this presumption, is the result of the late Presidential election. But the vote of the Free Soil party in 1850, was not a reflection on the Whigs, but the intellectual remonstrance (and so felt to be) of the more earnest of the Free Soilers against the settlement of the Compromise measures. And the vote of the Whigs in the North was notoriously the vote only of a party divided against itself. It was a contest utterly tailed by cross purposes. The Presidential election of 1848, and the Congressional elections of 1850 furnish ample grounds for judgment, and show the real strength of the anti-Slavery sentiment in the country; and these elections justify the statement that in every Free State, that sentiment, whenever it could be fairly reached, has shown itself to be predominant.

Assuming this to be so, the only question to be answered is, whether the sentiment can be brought into consolidated, and brought to bear in solid phalanx against the atrocious proposition in question. The fools in Washington believe it cannot. We believe it can. And we believe further that this is by no means the whole strength of the North that will be brought into the field against this infamous project. We shall have the whole conservative force of the Free States of the North in the late contests, and the Whigs of the North do not believe in violating contracts nor in repudiating solemn engagements, on the side of earnest opposition. The moral stamina of the Free States will be set against the measure. Fair dealing and honest purposes will everywhere frown upon such faithlessness and fraud. Sober minded men, who have leaned to the side of the Whigs in the late contests, and who have seen that the Abolitionists were the aggressors, will turn and resist this movement as a gross outrage and aggression on the part of the South. Our faith in the intelligence and sense of justice among the people is such, that on the momentous question of a Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, we believe the Free States will rise up as one man, and crush the repealing and notorious dough faces who dare to counsel it. We do not believe it to be a question of majorities among the people. We believe the proposition will be put down by acclamation.

Spain.—Anticipated Revolution.

Reports purporting to be reasonably well founded, are going the rounds of the papers, which state that there is a project on foot having in view the accomplishment of a revolution in Spain, by which the present government is to be superseded, and the Duke of Alba, brother-in-law to the Empress of France declared King. He is related in some way to the Royal Family of Spain, and of course would set up a claim upon the relationship. His hopes of success, however would be founded upon the unpopularity of the Queen, arising from the scandalous looseness of her conduct, which has been such as to alienate even Spaniards, as well as upon the support of Louis Napoleon, who might naturally be supposed desirous of having a person nearly connected with him seated upon the Spanish throne. The intrigues are said to be managed by the Countess Montijo and her faction. Strangely enough, it is expected that this revolution may pave the way for the sale of Cuba to the United States, since the new King would almost certainly be deeply embarrassed for money to consolidate his power or even to organize his government.

Bedini.

Some considerable excitement has been created in various parts of the country, by riots of a sectarian character, gotten up in opposition to a Mr. Bedini, Papal Nuncio to Brazil, who has passed through the United States on his way, and in doing so, has spent some time in the United States, visiting various portions of it. Although these riots have, in some measure, been sectarian in character, they have not been wholly so; a considerable political element having been infused into them, of the nature and merits of which most native citizens are ignorant, it having its origin in the recent troubles in Europe. These riots have been confined to foreigners, many of them not citizens, and purport to have been in revenge for some outrages committed in Bologna in '48-'9, as they assert, by the orders of Bedini. One Hugo Bassi, it seems, was hung, as he [Bedini] says, by the Austrian military authority; they [his accusers] say, by the express procurement of Bedini. But however that may be, we, in this country, are not bound to take cognizance, and constitute ourselves judges of matters at a distance, of which we really know nothing. Bedini is not answerable to our authorities, and still less to any number of rioters who may choose to set at defiance the laws of the country, where they themselves have found refuge and protection. We can see simply an old man and a priest, whose age and calling should protect him from insult, set upon by mobs, who really seem to think they are establishing characters for themselves as heroes in the cause of freedom, by offering insult and outrage to the defenceless. Although not accredited in a diplomatic character, Bedini comes with commendations to our government, from a potentate with whom we maintain friendly relations, but were he the humblest emigrant that seeks our shores, it is due to our own honor, and the sanctity of our own laws, that he should be free from outrage or molestation.

Superior Courts.

The following is the arrangement, made by the Superior Court Judges, for their Spring sittings:

1. Eden on Circuit, by Caldwell, Judge.
2. Newbern " " Ellis, " "
3. Raleigh " " Bailey, " "
4. Hillsborough " " Manly, " "
5. Wilmington " " Saunders, " "
6. Salisbury " " Settle, " "
7. Morganton " " Dick, " "

The French Minister of War has recently, in answer to a call of the Emperor, furnished a statement of the number of men that France could, if necessary, place without delay on a war footing. The number is set down at 1,250,000.

This morning, for, we suppose, nearly about the last time, we heard the ringing of the steamboat bell, on her arrival here from Charleston, and saw her sweep along the river front of town. Hereafter, we presume, all intercourse between this place and the Queen City must be carried on by way of the Wilmington & Manchester, and the South Carolina Rail Roads.

A piece of open sea navigation like that between this place and Charleston, must always occasion a break and comparative uncertainty in the operation of lines composed of Rail Road travel, so that we must have looked for grumbling so long as it existed,—no matter how prompt and faithful might be the service performed by the boats; and no boats have done better service, or with less loss of life or property than those belonging to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. Still, with all the grumbling we had come to regard them as old friends. Their commanders, too, we have always found exceedingly clever gentlemen, and if one did puke a little in rough weather, it was all "for the good of his or her wholesome."

Some arrangement must be made for the conveyance of the mail to Smithville and along that route, through Brunswick, and into South Carolina. There is some talk of one of the line boats being purchased to run between this place and Charleston; but that would be only once a week. Now that the line boats are finally withdrawn, it would seem that a boat to Smithville might pay, at least during the Summer months.

THE SMALL POX.—We are authorized to state that there is no case of Small Pox at present in the town of Wilmington, or at any other point in the County of New Hanover. The only case which did occur was about Rocky Point, and there the disease has not spread, nor, from the time which has elapsed, is there the slightest danger of its spreading. We have made diligent enquiry, as we are aware how sensitive the public mind is upon this subject.

We are also pleased to learn that the disease is abating in our sister County of Duplin, and that it has not spread into any families not reported in our previous notice. We regret to hear, however, of further deaths in the family of Mr. Jerman, among them Mrs. Jerman and two children, and several of the colored persons belonging to Mr. J. No new neighborhood, however, has been attacked, and we feel almost certain that the disease is dying out, and will soon disappear. We call attention to the card, signed by several well-known gentlemen of Kenansville.

Messrs. Fulton & Price.

Understanding that the citizens of our own and the adjoining counties manifest much anxiety in relation to the prevalence of the Small Pox in this vicinity, and that it has been the subject of various and exaggerated reports, we feel bound to trouble you with what we deem a necessary explanation. That loathsome disease has prevailed to a considerable extent in the North-Eastern portion of Duplin, in the neighborhood of Albemarle's Post Office, and several very valuable citizens have died of it; but we learn most efficient measures have been taken to prevent its spreading, and the disease is subsiding in that quarter—no new cases.

There has not been a single case in this village; and the only place where it made its appearance in this neighborhood, is among some negroes of Dr. Herring, and we are assured by him, that they have recovered, and great care was taken to prevent them from communicating with others.

In order to allay the anxiety of our friends abroad, and any one who may be deterred from visiting our place on that account, we repeat, there is not the slightest danger in so doing; and that we believe no person among us has been exposed to it by visiting the infected district, or otherwise.

Please insert the foregoing, and oblige a portion of the citizens of Kenansville.

Respectfully, &c.,
C. W. GRAHAM, J. M. D.,
O. R. KENAN,
ISAAC B. KELLY,
JAMES M. SPRUNT,
J. W. HOUSTON,
DAVID REID.

Kenansville, 31st Jan., 1854.

The Steamer.

We find very little of a startling character. The steamship Ohio has arrived in New York from Aspinwall, with a million on board, all in gold.—The rumor gains ground that the Queen of Spain has been, or is to be, deposed. No authentic information, however, has been received on the subject. No additional advices have been received from Europe, although all the details of the Atlantic's news seem to strengthen the probabilities, not to say certainties, of war.—We regret to find Southern Whig Journals taking ground against the Nebraska Bill. We find a communication published in the Baltimore Patriot—(Whig,) and copied into the Raleigh Star, bitterly assailing those by whom the Bill is introduced.—We had not expected anything so bad as this; but some folks do nothing for party.—The Raleigh Register of Saturday last, after some harmless jubilation over the prosperity of Raleigh, of which we are pleased to hear, goes it strong for a Railroad to Charleston. Raleigh, so the Register says, is the centre of a whole bunch of public works, and therefore, it would seem from its remarks, of more importance than the termini of the same. Perhaps so; but Weldon is quite a centre too; perhaps the Register would like to consider it a great place, too. The line the Register wants to Charleston, would be the line Metropolitan route, nearly parallel with the Central line, as well as with the Lower Line, to the injury of all.

See the letters of Waterbury and Cochrane, on the subject of the Free Soil letters, charged by the New York Herald, to have been written by Gen. Pierce in 1848.

Mr. WHITAKER, the Publisher, Wm. D. Cooke, Raleigh, has laid on our table "The Revolutionary History of North Carolina" in three Lectures by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Hon. David L. Swain, and Hon. Wm. A. Graham, illustrated by Darley and Loring. Also, a New and Practical Form Book, containing Forms of all those legal instruments important to be known by the people of North Carolina, compiled by C. H. Wiley, Esq.

These, we have no doubt, are valuable works, and are gotten up in a neat and substantial form.

Putnam's Magazine, for February, and Gleason's Pictorial for this week, have been placed on our table, by Mr. WHITAKER, Book-seller, Market street. Also, Graham and Goley for February.—They appear to be average numbers; 25 cents.

To the Editors of the Journal.

RICHLAND, Onslow Co., N. C., Jan. 26, 1854.

Dear Sir:—Having learned that a report has been circulated that Small Pox has visited and desolated some of my family, I wish you to insert those lines for the purpose of making it known to the contrary, that I have not, nor have I ever had a case of it in or about my domicile. I have only to regret that my youngest child has not been vaccinated, and that some of my negroes are equally unprotected. Also, that I have found it impossible, up to the date of this communication, to obtain any vaccine matter, of any efficacy, having tried several packages, which have failed in every instance.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES DUFFY.

New-Berne and Goldsboro' papers publish 3 times.

The Cleveland Herald addresses this to old bachelors:—If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to be alone when there were not a woman on earth, how originally guilty are old bachelors, with the world, full of pretty girls.

Foreign News.

The steaming Atlantic arrived at New York on the 27th, with Liverpool dates to the 11th.

There is no definite news with reference to Eastern affairs, later than has been received by former arrivals, save that on the 30th of December a portion of the allied fleet actually entered the Black Sea, having been prevented from entering before by tempestuous weather. No actual suspension of diplomatic relations had yet taken place between either England or France and Russia. It is stated that Russia had replied to a question as to whether she would consent to a European protectorate over the Christians in Turkey, that she would consent to no interference whatever between herself and Turkey. If so, and this determination be adhered to, of course negotiation is at an end. Nothing of any importance had taken place on the line of operations on the Danube, or in Asia, save some slight skirmishes, in which the Turks are said to have been successful.

It is rumored that Prussia was concerting a course of action with Sweden and Denmark, in view of the coming War. These powers and Russia constitute the maritime powers of the Baltic. The feelings of the people of Sweden, Norway and Denmark are inimical to Russia, although some family alliances give the Emperor Nicholas influence with their Courts.—The object of the league will probably be to preserve their neutrality.

The Pacha of Egypt, on hearing of the disaster of Sinope, immediately ordered the equipment of six frigates, two corvettes and three brigs, to replace those destroyed. The Wallachian peasantry are in insurrection against the Russian occupation. The Persians at Teheran had broken out in tumult against the Russians. But these things can have little or no effect on the final result of the struggle. The report that France had called out an additional contingent of 80,000 men to replace 70,000 destined for Turkey, is more to the purpose.

The Russians had penetrated as far as Khiva, in Independent Tartary, within about five hundred miles of the frontiers of British India. War had again broken out in Burmah. Shanghai dates of the 19th November, state that the Chinese Insurgents had evacuated Amoy, and the Imperialists had perpetrated a horrible massacre there.

The enormous advance in the price of food had occasioned some riots in the manufacturing districts in England.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—By an arrival from Vera Cruz we have later dates from Mexico.

Yesterday morning, the late Gen. Gen. Lombardini, had not been killed.

There was much excitement in Chihuahua and Sonora, in consequence of the new Gadsden treaty. Leading men declared they would prefer annexation to the United States to submission to its provisions.

The Steamer Ohio has arrived at New York, from Aspinwall, with 800 passengers and \$1,000,000 in gold.

Goldmines dates are of the 15th. The steamers Golden Gate and Uncle Sam left Panama on the 1st, for San Francisco, with 1,000 passengers.

The revolution at Bolivia (before reported) broke out at La Paz and extended to other places. Gen. Belzu had precipitately left the capital, with a battalion of infantry and some cavalry, to suppress the outbreak. The revolutionists had appointed another administration and made amicable overtures to Peru.

A revolution had also broken out in the province of Ica in Peru.

The Congress of New Grenada has levied a tax of ten per cent. of the entire profits of all vessels arriving and departing from Aspinwall.

Terrible and Fatal Explosion.

New York, Jan. 29.—French's ball and cartridge factory, at Ravenswood, L. I., exploded yesterday afternoon, by which nearly twenty persons, mostly boys and girls, were instantly killed. Upwards of 50,000 cartridges exploded, and houses for miles around were shattered and their windows broken.

The magazine, containing 300 tons of powder, narrowly escaped. The number generally employed was 30. All the men and boys, and several very valuable citizens have died of it; but we learn most efficient measures have been taken to prevent its spreading, and the disease is subsiding in that quarter—no new cases.

Another account states that the number killed, already mentioned, is only thirty. Others state that the explosion was not so fatal. The scene is terrible. Scarcely a fragment bigger than a walking stick can be found of the building. Heads, limbs and trunks of human beings are scattered in all directions.

Dreadful Conflagration and Loss of Life.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The steamer Georgia which arrived at New Orleans at 10 o'clock on Saturday night from Montgomery, Ala., caught fire and was totally destroyed with most of her cargo, including over 1000 bales of Cotton. There were nearly two hundred passengers, consisting principally of emigrants going to Texas with their slaves. It is estimated that sixty were drowned or burned.

Amongst the lost is Mr. Jackson, of Georgia. The boat was valued at \$28,000 and all the baggage and money on board having been destroyed, with, as stated above, a great portion of the cargo. The total loss is estimated at over \$80,000.

Arrival of the Asia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The steamer Asia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 14th.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The allied fleets, on the 3d, all proceeded to the Black Sea, with the exception of six ships, which were left at Beicess Bay to guard the Bosphorus. The first division remained anchored at the Rapids.

It is not supposed that the Czar views the entry of the allied fleets into the Black Sea as a declaration of war, although he had ordered all his own fleet to return to Sebastopol by the 6th of January.

The Turks had gained the most brilliant successes on the Danube. They stormed and carried the Russian entrenched camp at Citala, near Kalafat, and put to the sword 2500 of the enemy. They also attacked a body of 18,000 Russians, who were sent to meet them, and after a sharp encounter, compelled them to retreat.

The Russians are thus driven back from positions at which they attempted to cross the Danube. The Turkish force in this battle amounted to 15,000 men, with 15 guns.

It is admitted that Omer Pasha brilliantly out-manoeuvred the Russian commander. Other advantages had been gained on the Danube, which were formally notified by the Divan on the 1st of January. In an interview with the Ambassadors of the Four Powers, the details are not given, but it is supposed the capture of Karakal, with several skirmishes in Asia, and the defeat of the Turks under the weak Generalship of Abdi Pasha, were confirmed; but Gen. Guyon had gone to take command of the army, with full powers, and the spirits of the Turks revived.

Schamyl, the Circassian chief, had sent a messenger to the Porte, announcing that he was fully prepared to act energetically against the Russians.

Meanwhile, negotiations were going on. The Sultan's approval of the decision of the Grand Council in favor of peace, had been published. Turkey is to send a representative to the Conference, which will be held in some neutral city.

This arrival brings a confirmation of the report that Pasha had resumed negotiations with Great Britain, and will not, at present, attack the Turks.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—The American ship Edw. and Fletcher and Condor have been fallen in with, wrecked. Crews and passengers saved and landed in Holland.

The infant Princess of Spain died suddenly. Another subject for diplomatic interference has arisen. Rev. James C. Richmond complains that he is detained prisoner by the Austrian police at Bechein, in Hungary, and calls on the United States for a redress of his grievances.

That "Prescott" Letter.

The Washington Union has published the following letter which it received from Mr. Waterbury, and which the N. Y. Herald has deferred laying before its readers. It explains itself:

Sir:—The Herald recently stated that "after the ratification of the Van Buren ratification, the platform by the free-soilers, Gen. Pierce, expressive of his sympathy with the political fortunes of the Buffalo candidate with the political friends and partisans." This statement is substantially reiterated in the Herald of to-day. And on both occasions it is alleged and realigned that I have some knowledge of such a letter. I must therefore request you to publish this communication.

I remember reading a letter from Gen. Pierce to the committee of arrangements of the meeting held in the Park, in this city, on the 18th of July, 1848, of which Stephen Allen was president, to respond to the action of the convention of the Democracy of this State, held at Utica on the 22d of the preceding June, which convention nominated Mr. Van Buren for President, and General Dodge for Vice President. That letter, which was written nearly a month previous to the Buffalo convention, was in reply to one of the printed circular invitations of the committee, and only stated that he, Gen. Pierce, had received an invitation to attend and address the meeting in this city, and that he declined to do so. What became of the letter I do not know. I have some of the letters received, but none of the merely formal ones; nor have I seen the one from Gen. Pierce since that meeting. I am, however, quite positive as to its contents, from the fact that his high reputation for disinterestedness which General Pierce enjoyed, his intimate personal relations with the lamented Silas Wright, and his firm and hearty support in Congress of the great radical measures, which distinguished the administrations of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, led him to hope that he would give the weight of his influence in New Hampshire, and the aid of his talents, to the support of the radical Democracy in their practical protest against the delegates and silencing the voice of the Democracy of this State. And the letter of Gen. Pierce was one of the most significant indications that presented that time during the Convention of New York, in the prosecution of that contest, would have to rely mainly upon themselves. If so uniform and distinguished a Democrat as Gen. Pierce had given any encouragement to the movement, it is hardly necessary to add that this letter would have been promptly published, as were those of the Hon. Greene C. Cronson and others.

I never heard of any other Presidential canvass to any of the supporters of Mr. Van Buren; and I am very confident that no other letter was received from Gen. Pierce by any committee forming part of their organization in this city.

Yours, respectfully,

NELSON J. WATERBURY.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1854.

Yesterday, Union also published the following letter of John Cochrane, which clinches the nail of the New York Herald's slander:

LETTER OF JOHN COCHRANE, ESQ.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1854.

Dear Sir:—I see by this morning's Herald that I am referred to as the author of certain statements which appear in your editorial upon President Pierce's Free-Soil letters and opinions. You will permit me to explain the extent of the authority you possess from me, and the circumstances which warranted my communication. This I propose, that the statements made by me may not appear to have been volunteered, and that the error you have committed may be rectified by the truth.

It was on the 18th of July, 1848, that I was called upon by gentlemen called upon me in your behalf, with inquiries for a letter which you had professed from other sources General Pierce had written to a Van Buren ratification meeting held in the Park in our city in 1848. My reply was, that I remembered such a letter was received, and that I thought it was sent among my papers, and that I would find it for you. I expressed my opinion that it would be found to have favored the object of that meeting.

I told him, very distinctly, that I thought not; that I had no distinct recollection of its contents, but that my impression was that the letter expressed kindly personal reminiscence of the gentlemen, (in individualizing no one) understood to have acted with the radical Democracy of the State, and in support of our course and position. I referred to Judge Waterbury, as the person who would probably recollect most distinctly the contents of the letter. As I supposed that I should succeed in my search for the letter, I said that when found I should assuredly produce it. My impression of the character of the letter was repeated to this gentleman, substantially as I have stated, at the several times when he subsequently called. I have since heard Judge Waterbury's statement of the contents of the letter; and as I expressed my belief in the accuracy of his memory, I am now more inclined to rely on his recollection than on my impression.

The meeting to which the answer of Gen. Pierce was addressed, was held in the Park on the 18th of July, 1848, to respond to the nomination of Martin Van Buren as President and Henry Dodge as Vice President of the United States, held at Utica on the 22d of June, 1848. The Buffalo convention was held subsequently, on the 9th of August, 1848. The committee of which I was chairman, and to which the letter of Gen. Pierce was addressed, did not emanate from the Union Convention, but from the radical corresponding committee of the city of New York.

You or your informants must have been strangely mistaken, if, understanding from me, as you say, "that the reply of General Pierce sympathized and concurred fully in all the movements of Van Buren and his friends," you have since heard Judge Waterbury's statement of the contents of the letter; and as I expressed my belief in the accuracy of his memory, I am now more inclined to rely on his recollection than on my impression.

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